1:IndianaU. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

563 as the gentry in estates spread all over the
[423] country. After the land reform in the twenties, the estates were nationalized and the land redistributed to landless people (war veterans, etc.), leaving to the former great landowners only the cores of their former vast possessions. Many of the former owners refused to accept what remained to them of their estates and migrated to Estonian cities or even to Germany, receiving reasonable compensation for their land from the Estonian government.

Approximately 84 per cent of the Estonian Germans during the period of Estonian independence were city dwellers. The Swedish minority was generally concentrated on the northeastern islands of Ruhnu, Vormsi and Pakri, as well as
•[162] on Noarootsi, Riguldi, Nõva and Naissaar. In the turbulent days from 1939 to 1941, almost all

563 of the Estonian Germans migrated to Germany
•167 and in 1944, before the second Russian occupation, the Swedish population of Estonia left en masse for Sweden.

727 During World War II the population of Estonia
661 suffered great losses. During the first occupation of Estonia by the Soviet Union in 1940-41, especially in June 1941, a mass deportation of over 10,000 Estonians took place to remote territories of the Soviet Union. In addition to these losses, the Soviet officials, when withdrawing their military forces from Estonia (in June-September, 1941) before the advancement of the German army, mobilized over 33,000 men, among them many regulars in the Estonian army, and took them to Russia. The approximate number of Estonian citizens deported, mobilized, arrested and murdered by Soviet officials during

1;Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

727 the first occupation from 1940 to 1941 is estimated
[44] at around 100,000.

During the 1941-44 German occupation the losses of the Estonian people were also considerable. Although there are no controlled data as yet, estimations have been made that 4000-6000 people were exterminated; 5000-6000 killed in action or in guerrilla warfare; and 2000-3000 killed in bombardments, making a loss of from 11,000 to 15,000 people altogether.

167 Before the second Russian occupation of Estonia in the fall of 1944 some 63,000 Estonians left their home country as refugees, mainly going to Sweden and to Western Europe. In 1945 there were in Sweden 28,000 Estonian refugees and in western Germany, Austria, Belgium and Denmark over 30,000. Beginning with the year 1947 the latter group migrated to England and to countries overseas.

000countries overseas.

727 Altogether, the losses of the original Estonian population during World War II could possibly be as high as 200,000. After World War II the deportations continued, so that at the present time it is impossible to estimate how much of the orig-

[161] inal population is now left in Estonia. Population estimates from Soviet Estonia now appear to be about the same as, or even larger than, those for Estonia of 1939. These surprisingly high estimates, however, may perhaps be explained by the large numbers of Soviet military personnel, workers, and political officials who have been brought into this country.

• 167 661 The present trend of migration in the Estonian SSR presents a sad picture of the depopulation of the country of its original inhabitants. According to information gathered from German POW's

1;Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

167 who have returned from the Soviet Union, data
661 obtained from recent refugees, and clandestine letters, there was at least one mass deportation of Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians in March, 1949, as well as numerous smaller ones. The March deportation was concerned mainly with the rural population, its aim being to get rid of the opponents of collectivization. This deportation had the desired effect for the Soviet occupants of Estonia: kolkhozation proceeded smoothly from then on. As for the number of deportees in March, 1949, controlled data are lacking, but all sources agree that it was more extensive than the June, 1949, mass deportation of 10,000 people.

ooo One could conclude that all migration in the Estonian SSR is at present a forced migration and is carried out according to the plans of the Communist Party, which is eager to get rid of

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

642 The leaders of the Estonian people are now
• 167 outside the home country as exiles in Sweden, England, the United States and Canada. The Exile Government of the Estonian Republic, established in 1953 with its seat in Stockholm, Sweden, has as its acting President the oldest living minister of the last K. Pats' government, August Rei, who belonged to the last cabinet as Estonia's ambassador to the U.S.S.R. in Mos-
668 cow. The most important national organizations of the Estonians in exile are the Estonian National Council in Sweden and the Estonian National Committee in New York City.

166 [167] economy caused flights to Finland (especially among the North Vepsians) and a rush to the towns. The demand for manpower in governmental, municipal and industrial fields also increased the number of the Vepsian-speaking population in the towns. Deportations and mass-arrests, which started concurrently with forced collectivization, caused further changes in the distribution of the population. And finally we should not forget the role of the second World War, due to which a considerable number of Vepsians moved in two directions--either to the east to the Russians or to the west to the Finns. Flight to Finland was especially easy in North Vepse, which was for some time occupied by Finland. After the end of the war in 1944, Finland was obliged to return the refugees to the Soviet Union. At least a part of them, however, escaped to Sweden and could thus not be compelled to return.

161 Population trends. The first numerical data for the Vepsians were published by Köppen in 1848, according to which there were 15,617 Vepsians, of them 8,550 in Olonets government and 7,067 in Novgorod government. The official Russian publication of 1873 gave the number of the Vepsians as 26,172. According to the census of 1897, the Karelians' number was 25,559, of whom there were in Olonets government 16,147, in Novogrod government 9,157, and elsewhere 255. In the last figures

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1c,
Sociological Background

SIZE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

162 Area inhabited by the Livonians. The
131 number of Livonians in 1949 was about 1000, and they lived in the northernmost end of the Kurland Peninsula, in Dondangen rayon of the Latvian SSR. In the 1930's the Livonians lived in the following twelve villages: Luuzh, Piza (Latvian, Pissen), Iira (Latvian, Lielirbe), Uushkila (Latvian, Jaunciems), Siikrõg (Latvian, Sihkraggen), Ire (Latvian, Mazirbe), Koshtrõg (Latvian, Koshtraggen), Pitrõg (Latvian, Pihtraggen), Vaid (Latvian, Waiden), Säänag (Latvian, Saunaggen), Kuolka (Latvian, Kolken), and Mustnumm (Latvian, Mellesille). In the last-mentioned village only a very few
361 Livonians were to be found. All the Livonian villages are about a hundred steps from the coastline, behind the first sand hills. The houses of the villages are clustered together, except Säänag and Vaid which consist of individual farms scattered over the area of a few versts. The Latvian settlements are a couple of versts from the coast, separated from the Livonian villages by small valleys with sand banks.

•167 Migration. In the times of serfdom in the last century the Livonians used to escape from the barons' whip to Saaremaa (in Estonia), and

167 later also to America. Some of them emigrated to Sweden. There has been a special kind of emigration, which has lasted up to the present day, namely the leaving of the seacoast by the educated Livonians. Almost none of the educated Livonians who have been able to get white collar jobs in Latvian towns have returned to their native area. Even the one Livonian who received a university education, a man educated at Helsinki University at the Finns' expense, in the hope that he would become a pastor for his fellow-countrymen, preferred to remain in Finland.

167 The majority of the immigrants to the
53 Livonians' area have been Latvians who, since the middle of the last century, have been settling in the Livonian villages in growing numbers. Among the immigrants were also numerous Estonians from Saaremaa. The latter used to come as seasonal immigrants for summer work on the farms as farmhands, fishermen and workers in the anchovy factory in Kuolka. Scores of children from Saaremaa were employed as herdsmen on the Livonian shore. Some of the Estonians never returned to Saaremaa, but stayed as permanent immigrants among the Livonians and mingled with them. After Latvia became independent, the close connections between the Livonians and Estonians from Saaremaa were prohibited. Thus the migration came to an end.

21: Kolarz J-4 (no date) 1952 R1 Soviet Union R1
Estonians R64

Es. 433 464 727 167 The development of the new shale mines, shale-refining plants, electric power stations, etc., while increasing the economic potential of the U.S.S.R. as a whole, has perceptibly intensified the manpower problem from which Estonia is suffering as a consequence of the war. Thousands of Estonians fell in action during the hostilities, thousands were deported to the East by Soviet authorities in 1941 and many thousands more fled from their mother-country westward to escape the Soviet régime. The loss of such a considerable number of her inhabitants – many of them able-bodied people in the prime of life – has depleted the already scanty manpower resources of the little country. Hardly a single article on Estonian economy appearing in Soviet publications after the war has omitted to stress that Estonia's exceptional shortage of labour was a handicap for the reconstruction work in that country. This shortcoming has been remedied in the usual way, namely by importing Russian manpower in large enough numbers to fill the gaps created by the voluntary or forced exodus of the Estonians. Russian technical experts, mining engineers and skilled workers are helping to keep the wheels of Estonian economy turning. This applies especially to the 'Estonian Donbass', where can be found coal-miners from the Donets Basin and from the Moscow Province and shale-miners from the distant Volga.[31]

S.U. 164 569 While Russian colonization of Eastern Estonia is prompted by economic considerations a strategic colonization is simultaneously taking place in Estonia's 'Far West', her islands in the Baltic. The latter are important outposts of the U.S.S.R. as a whole and it is not surprising that the Soviet authorities should have sent there not only soldiers and sailors but also settlers. Thus on the small island of Vormsi, where there had never been a single Russian, there is now a Russian school with seven forms.[32] In so far as the islands preserved their Estonian character the Soviet authorities were determined to transform them into particularly reliable communist strongholds. Thus the 'movement' for the collectivization of Estonian agriculture originated under the guidance of a Russian party secretary on the island of Saarema (Ösel) where the first 'Kolkhoz' was formed in the autumn of 1947.[33]

Es. 661 665 When Soviet troops occupied Estonia in June 1940 the Estonian Communist Party was extremely small. In Estonia itself it had been decimated by the terror of the 'bourgeois régime', while the ranks of the Estonian communists in Russia had been depleted through Stalin's big purge. In the first half of 1940 small communist organizations existed in Tallin, where the party had between 120 and 150 members, and in other Estonian towns such as Tartu, Narva and Pärnu. In February 1941, over seven months after the establishment of the Soviet régime, the Estonian Communist Party had 2,107 full members and candidate-members which corresponded to 0·2 per cent of the total population of the country.* The newly recruited party members included

* *Sovetskaya Estoniya*, April 7th and 8th, 1951.